

# Women Who Are Supporting Suffrage

**Leaders Are Professional Women of High Standing, Who Have Given Both Time and Money to the Cause of Woman's Rights.**

**Wyoming Pioneer State to Grant Right to Vote, Twenty-Three Others Have Followed Example.**

**Fifty Years of National Suffrage Conventions Have Seen Only Four Presidents.**

**T**ODAY is seeing a new era in the question of whether women shall be permitted to use the ballot or not. Many of the states have already given either full or partial franchise to the fair sex and it is doubtless only a question of time when an amendment to the national constitution will be adopted, giving them the same privileges now enjoyed by the masculine variety of the race.

Probably the most generally known suffrage leader of the country is Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Dr. Shaw was for years active president of the association, and her work for suffrage has crowned her among the women of the nation with undying glory. Dr. Shaw served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from 1904 to 1915. An ordained Methodist minister, her title of "doctor" carries a double significance in that she is also a qualified physician, having received a degree in medicine from Boston University. For the last two years her time has been spent in service of the government. As chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, she organized the woman power of the country in the war.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Suffrage Association and president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is a Western woman, born in Ripon, Wis., and graduated from Iowa State College. An educator, she has served as principal of a high school in her native Iowa; as a journalist, both Iowa and California have attested to her capability and her attainments; a lecturer, campaigner and organizer, she has talked and worked effectively and successfully for suffrage in campaigns in Colorado, New Hampshire, Idaho, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, California, Montana and Michigan; statistics of her life's work assert that she has traveled over 100,000 miles for suffrage, written some 10,000 letters yearly since 1900, in its behalf, traveled over practically the known world spreading its dogmas, and spoken upon its desirability and advantages to audiences in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Saxony, Bohemia, Prussia, Hungary and Africa. Mrs. Catt, after a successful term as president of the association from 1900 to 1904, was re-elected to the office in 1917, and is the present incumbent. **Successfully Guides New York Suffrage Campaign.**

Miss Mary Garrett Hay was the genius that guided the successful campaign for woman suffrage in New York City. A Republican by conviction and a present member of the Republican Woman's Committee, of which Mrs. Stanley McCormick is chairman, she subordinated her political beliefs to the exigencies of the moment in the New York suffrage campaign, which she succeeded in conducting along strictly non-partisan lines. Miss Hay is second vice president of the national association.

Katherine Dexter McCormack, is one of the most earnest advocates of woman suffrage in the United States. Mrs. McCormack is first vice president in the association, and for the past year and more has been chairman of the Department of Home Economics in the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Michigan born, she attended school in Boston, where she now resides. A biologist whose degree was earned in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where woman students have always been in a silent minority, she was a delegate to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congress in Budapest in 1913, where she was elected first corresponding secretary of the international, a position she still holds. Mrs. McCormack is a young woman of delightful personality and an interesting speaker who is imbued with the justice of the cause to which she has devoted so much of her time and ability.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse has recently been in Bern, Switzerland, where she served as chief propagandist

agent in Switzerland of George Creel's American Committee on Public Information. Mrs. Whitehouse was in the first unsuccessful New York suffrage campaign as chairman of the Publicity Council of the Empire State Campaign Committee, and as chairman of the New York State Union Suffrage party, led the women hosts to victory in the same state in 1917.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, one of the best-known woman lawyers of the country and is a member of the Political Equality League of Evanston, Ill. She is a full law partner of her husband, Frank H. McCulloch and wrote the presidential suffrage bill under which women of Illinois enjoy all the rights of suffrage that it was possible for the state legislature to grant them. Mrs. McCulloch was a member of the Illinois Division of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout was the leader of the "Big Four," who lobbied the Illinois partial suffrage bill through the legislature of that state, one of the most brilliant pieces of political work in the history of the nation. She is president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Florence Cotnam, of Little Rock, Ark., was born in Virginia, married in Texas, and has been a leading member of the community of the Arkansas metropolis, where she is active in club, church and philanthropic work, for a number of years. She led the fight that gave primary suffrage to the women of Arkansas and bears the distinction of being the first woman who ever addressed the Arkansas General Assembly on the subject of suffrage. She is a director of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston is a daughter of Lucy Stone, one of the four presidents of the national association. In addition to being the daughter of one of the most famous of woman suffragists, her father, Harry B. Blackwell, was a pioneer suffragist, who is said to be the first man in America to devote his life to promoting equal rights for women, while her aunt, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, was the first ordained woman minister. She is president of the

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, contributing editor to the "Woman Citizen," and author of several books of poems of more than average merit.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, fourth vice president of the national association, is but recently returned from her wartime task of administering hospital affairs in Europe, where she was director general of the Women's Overseas

Hospitals of the United States. Mrs. Brown was president of the old historic New York State Woman Suffrage Association in 1913, when that state had its first tremendous campaign for votes. In the second and victorious New York campaign she was director of propaganda literature in the state.

Miss Anna B. Lawther is a prominent Middle West suffrage leader. Miss Lawther went through the stren-

uous Iowa suffrage campaign as state president of the state association, was executive secretary of Bryn Mawr College for a number of years, and one of the five women members of the Iowa State Council of National Defense during the war.

Mrs. John Glover South, president of the Kentucky Equal Suffrage Rights Association, is the daughter of ex-Governor and United States Senator

W. O. Bradley of that state, a member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Kentucky Division, and chairman of the Franklin County Council of Defense.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, is familiarly known as "The woman who put Texas on the suffrage map." Backed by her suffrage association, Mrs. Cunningham organized the Texas Women's Anti-Vice Commission, formed in the interest of clean living conditions for the thousands of army boys in the training camps of that state, and the body from which eventually evolved the important "Camp Mothers" of the training camps districts.

Now that some of the women have the vote, are they going to keep up these pleasant relations? Will they form a solid political party of their own, a Woman's party, that will go serenely on its way, its policies, like its presidents, changed as seldom as may be, its leaders cherished and maintained in their high places till they are struck down by the hand of time, rather than by the shifting pleasure and displeasure of their constituents? That is a question that will probably be solved at the convention.

**His Dreams.**

"Seems to me," said Mammy Chloe, "dat sometimes you'd rather sleep than eat."

"Speak I would," answered Pickaninny Jim. "Cause when I's asleep I's liable to dream about fried chicken an' spartips an' sweet potatoes an' watermelon—an' I ain't seen no such dinner as dat in along time."



MARY GARRETT HAY  
NEW YORK



MRS. GRACE WILBUR TROUT  
CHICAGO



MRS. STANLEY  
MCCORMICK  
NEW YORK



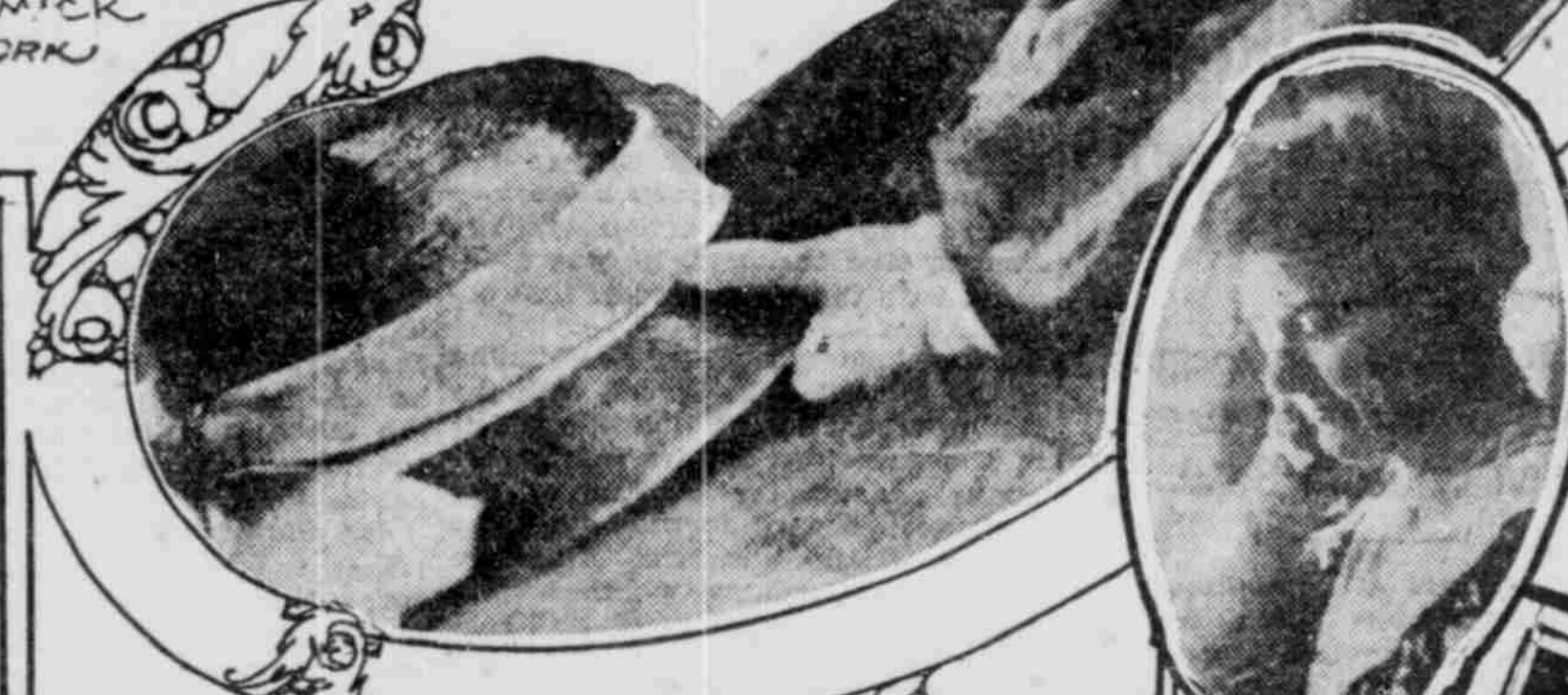
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